CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Brigade Orders.

FAYETTEVILLE, AUGUST 12th, 1830.

THE 4th Brigade of North Carolina Militia will parade by Regiments, for Review and Inspection, as follows:

The 33d Regiment, (Col. Gillis,) at Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 12th October next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The 34th, (Col. McNeill,) at McLean's Mills, on Thursday the 14th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 44th, (Col. Dowd,) at Moore Court House, on Saturday the 16th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 52d, (Col. Underwood,) at Sampson Court House, on Monday the 25th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 41st, (Col. Jones,) at Bladen Court House, on Wednesday the 27th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 85th, (Col. Powell,) at Columbus C. House, on Friday, the 29th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of Brigadier Gen. Henry W. Ayer, commanding.

CHAS. B. JONES, Aid.

Clerk Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN of good character is wanted to take charge of a Grocery Store; one from the Country would be preferred.

Apply at the Observer Office.

August 12, 1830. 88 tf.

Lost,

ON Saturday the 7th inst., between Fayetteville and Neill McLaughlin's on Long Street road, a small brown pocket *WALLET*, containing a note of hand against J. & D. McKaskill for about $35, dated some time in January last; an order of Jno. McKaskill for $3; a note against H. B. Sedberry for about $5, dated (I think) some time in July last; a note of hand against Arch'd Smith, for about $29, with some credits upon it; one do. against Charles Ross, for $12 70, dated (I think) some time in June last; and a due bill on John C. Williams for about $16, date not recollected. Any person who will deliver the said Pocket Wallet to me in Fayetteville, or to N. McLaughlin, Long Street, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble. All persons are forewarned trading for said Notes or Papers.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

August 12, 1830. [88-2w]

The thorough bred Horse Giles Scroggins,

WILL Stand the ensuing fall Season, commencing the 15th August and ending the 1st Nov., one mile South of Clinton in Sampson County;—and no where else. He will be in Fayetteville during the week of Cumberland County Court in September.

The Terms of the *Fall* Season, will be $8 the leap,—$12 the Season,—and $20 to insure a mare to be in foal; with $1 to the groom for every mare.

For the pedigree, performance, &c. of Giles Scroggins, those interested are referred to the printed hand-bills for the last Spring Season.

STEPHEN SAMPSON, Agent.

August 1st, 1830.

Parasols & Italian Lustrings

W. L. Jones

WEELS pleasure in announcing to his customers, that he is this day receiving from New York, a beautiful assortment of richly bordered

Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Matteoni and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest lustre and superior quality,
Jet black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plaid and fancy coloured do.
Red, chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs, warranted real India,
2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the best value ever offered in this market,
1 case superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine,
Ladies' blk & white English and French silk Hose,
Gentlemen's black silk half do.
White and straw coloured Satins, Florences, &c.

With a great many other articles that are both new and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all of which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.

JULY 29, 1830. [85tf]

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday in November and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March. The arrangement for the ensuing session will be as follows, viz:

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT, daily, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Ticket $15.

Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON, daily, at 10 o'clock A. M.—$15.

Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Doct. CALDWELL, daily, 11 o'clock A. M.—$15.

Anatomy, $15 } By Dr. DUDLEY, ten times a week,
Surgery, $15 } viz. daily, at 12 o'clock, and 4 times a week at 3 o'clock P. M.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. BLYTHE, daily, at 1 o'clock P. M.—$15.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Matriculation fee is $5, and that of Graduation 20 dollars.

C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean*.

Lexington, Kentucky July 1, 1830. [85-16w]

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and 10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES*,

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 15th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

HENRY ST. CLAIR.

A PRIZE TALE, BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Henry St. Clair!—How at the mention of that name, a thousand dreams of friendship and youth—and of the early and beautiful associations which linger like invisible spirits around us, to be called into view only by the magical influence of memory, are awakened! How does the glance of retrospection go back to the dim ages of the past—from the childish merriment to the manly rivalship—from the banquet hall and the pleasant festival, down to the silent and unbroken solitude of the tomb.

We were as brothers in childhood—St. Clair and myself,—brothers too in the dawning of manhood; and a more ingenuous and high minded friend I never knew. Yet he was strangely proud—not of the world's gifts—wealth, family and learning—but of his intellectual power—of the great gift of mind which he possessed—the ardent and lofty spirit which shone out in his every action. And he might well be proud of such gifts. I never knew a finer mind. It was as the embodied spirit of poetry itself—the beautiful home of high and glorious aspirations.

Henry St. Clair was never at heart a Christian. He never enjoyed the visitations of that pure and blessed influence, which comes into the silence and loneliness of the human bosom, to build up anew the broken altars of its faith, and revive the drooping flowers of its desolated affections. He loved the works of the great God with the love of an enthusiast. But beyond the visible and outward forms—the passing magnificence of the heavens—the beauty and grandeur of the earth, and the illimitable world of waters, his vision never extended. His spirit never overlooked the clouds which surrounded it, to catch a glimpse of the better and more beautiful land.

I need not tell the story of my friend's young years. It has nothing to distinguish it from a thousand others; it is the brief and sunny biography of one upon whose pathway the sunshine of happiness rested, unshadowed by a passing cloud. We were happy in our friendship—but the time of manhood came; and we were parted by our different interests, and by the opposite tendency of circumstances peculiar to each other.

It was a night of autumn—a cold and starless evening—I remember it with painful distinctness, altho' year after year have mingled with eternity—that I had occasion to pass in my way homeward, through one of the darkest and loneliest alleys of my native city. Anxious to reach my dwelling, I was hurrying eagerly forward, when I felt myself suddenly seized by the arm; and a voice close to my ear whispered, "stop or you are a dead man."

I turned suddenly. I heard the cocking of a pistol—and saw by a faint gleam from a neighboring window, the tall figure of a man—one hand grasping my left arm, the other holding a weapon at my breast.

I know not what prompted me to resistance;—I was totally unarmed, and altogether unacquainted with the struggle of mortal jeopardy. But I did resist—and, one instant I saw my assailant in the posture I have described,—the next, he was disarmed and writhing beneath me. It seemed as if an infant's strength could have subdued him.

"Wretch!" I exclaimed, as I held his own pistol to his bosom, what is your object? "Are you a common midnight robber—or bear you aught of private malice towards Roger Allston?"

"Allston!—Roger Allston!" repeated the wretch beneath me, in a voice which sounded like a shriek, as he struggled half upright even against the threatening pistol. "Great God! has it come to this? Hell has no pang like this meeting! Shoot!"—he exclaimed, and there was a dreadful earnestness in his manner, which sent the hot blood of indignation cold and ice-like upon my heart. "Shoot!—you were once my friend—in mercy kill me!"

A horrible suspicion flashed over my mind. I felt a sudden sickness at my heart—and the pistol fell from my hand.

"Whoever you may be," I said, "and whatever may have been your motive in attacking me, I would not stain my hands with your blood. Go and repent of your crimes."

"You do not know me," said the robber as with some difficulty he regained his feet, "even *you* have forgotten me. Even *you* refuse the only mercy man can now render me—the mercy of death—of utter annihilation!"

Actuated by a sudden and half-defined impulse, I caught hold of the stranger's arm, and hurried him towards the light of a street lamp. It fell full upon his ghastly and death-like features, and on his attenuated form, and ragged apparel. Breathless and eagerly I gazed upon him, until he trembled beneath the scrutiny. I pressed my hand against my brow, for I felt my brain whirl like the coming on of delirium. I could not be mistaken. The guilty wretch before me was the friend of my youth—one whose memory I had cherished as the holiest legacy of the past. It was Henry St. Clair. Yes—it was St. Clair! but how changed since last we had communion with each other! Where was the look of intelligence, and the visible seat of intellect—the beauty of person and mind?—Gone—and gone forever—to give place to the loathsomeness of a depraved and brutal appetite—to the vile tokens of a disgusting sensuality, and the deformity of disease.

"Well may you shudder," said St. Clair, "I am fit only for the companionship of demons; but you cannot long be cursed by my presence. I have not tasted food for many days; hunger drove me to attempt your robbery; but I feel that I am a dying man. No human power can save me; and if there be a God, even He cannot save me from myself and the undying horrors of remorse."

Shocked by his words, and still more by the increasing ghastliness of his countenance, I led the wretched man to my dwelling, and, after conveying him to bed, and administering a cordial to his fevered lips, I ordered a physician to be called. But it was too late; the hand of death was upon him. He motioned me to his bed-side after the physician had departed: he strove to speak, but the words died upon his lips. He then drew from his bosom a sealed letter addressed to myself. It was his last effort. He started half upright in his bed—uttered one groan of horror and mortal suffering, and sunk back, still and ghastly, upon his pillow. He was dead.

I followed the remains of my unhappy friend to the narrow place appointed for all the living—the damp and cold churchyard. I breathed to no one the secret of his name and guilt. I left it to slumber with him. I now referred to the paper which had been handed me by the dying man. With a trembling hand I broke the seal of the envelope, and read the following, addressed to myself:

"If this letter ever reaches you, do not seek to find its unhappy writer. He is beyond the reach of your noble generosity—a guilty and a dying man. I do not seek for life. There is no hope for my future existence, and death, dark and terrible, and mysterious as it may seem, is less to be dreaded than the awful realities with which I am surrounded.

"I have little strength to tell you the story of my fall. Let me be brief. You know how we parted from each other. You know the lofty hopes and the towering feelings of ambition, which urged me from your society—from the enjoyment of that friendship, the memory of which has ever since lingered like an upbraiding spirit at my side. I arrived at my place of destination, and aided by the introductory letters of my friends, and the influence of my family, I was at once received into the first and most fashionable circles of the city.

"I never possessed those principles of virtue and moral dignity, the effect of which has been so conspicuous in your own character. Amidst the flatteries and attentions of those around me, and in the exciting pursuit of pleasure, the kindly voice of admonition was unheard; and I became the gayest of the gay—a leader in every scene of fashionable dissipation. The principles of my new companions were those of infidelity, and I embraced them with my whole soul. You know my former disposition to doubt—that doubt was now changed into a settled unbelief, and a bitter hatred towards all which I had once been taught to believe sacred and holy.

"Yet amidst the baleful principle which I had imbibed, one honourable feeling still lingered in my bosom, like a beautiful angel in the companionship of demons. There was one being—a young and lovely creature, at whose shrine, all the deep affections of my heart were poured out, in the sincerity of early love. She was indeed a beautiful girl—a being to bow down to and worship, pure and high thoughted as the sainted ones of paradise, but confiding and artless as a child. She possessed every advantage of outward beauty—but it was not that which gathered about her, as with a spell, the hearts of all who knew her. It was the light of her beautiful mind, which lent the deep witching of soul to her fine countenance—flashing in her dark eye, and playing like sunshine on her lip, and crossing her fair forehead with an intellectual halo.

"Allston! I look back to that spring-time of love even at this awful crisis in my destiny with a strange feeling of joy. It is the only green spot in the wilderness of the past—an oasis in the desert of being. She loved me, Allston—and a heart more precious than the gems of the east, was given up to a wretch unworthy of its slightest regard.

"Hitherto pride rather than principle had kept me above the lowest degradation of sensual indulgence. But for one fatal error I might have been united to the lovely being of my affections;—and, oh! if sinless purity and persuasive love could have had power over a mind darkened and perverted as my own, I might have been reclaimed from the pathway of ruin—I might have been happy.

"But that fatal error came—and came too, in the abhorrent shape of loathsome drunkenness. I shall never, in time or eternity, forget the scene,—it is engraven on my memory in letters of fire. It comes up before me like a terrible dream—but it is a dream of reality. It dashed from my lips the cup of happiness, and fixed forever the dark aspect of my destiny.

"I had been very gay, for there were happy spirits around me; and I drank freely and fearlessly for the first time. There is something horrible in the first sensations of drunkenness. For relief I drank still deeper—and I was a drunkard—I was delirious—I was happy. I left the inebriated assembly, and directed my steps, not to my lodgings, but to the home of her whom I loved—nay, adored, above all others. Judge of her surprise and consternation when I entered with a flushed countenance and an unsteady tread! She was reading to her aged parents, when, with an idiot's grimace, I approached her. She started from her seat one glance told her the fatal truth; and she shrunk from me—aye, from me, to whom her vows were plighted and her young affections given, with fear, with loathing, and undisguised abhorrence. Irritated at her conduct I approached her rudely; and snatched from her hand the book she had been reading. I cast it into the flames, which rose brightly from the hearth. It was the volume which you call sacred. I saw the smoke of its consuming go upward like the sacrifice to the demon of intemperance, and there—even there—by that Christian fireside, I cursed the book and its author.

"The scene that followed beggars description—The shriek of my betrothed—her sinking down in a state of insensibility—the tears of maternal anguish—the horror depicted on the countenance of the old man—all these throng even now confusedly over my memory. I staggered to the door. The reception I had met with, and the excitement thereby produced, had obviated, in some measure, the effects of intoxication; and reason began to assume its empire. The full round moon was up in the heavens—and the stars—how fair, how passing beautiful they shone down at that hour! I had loved to look upon the stars—these bright and blessed evidences of a holy and all-pervading intelligence; but that night their grandeur and their exceeding purity came like a curse on my weary vision. I could have seen those beautiful lights extinguished, and the dark night cloud sweeping over the fair face of the sky, and have smiled with grim satisfaction—for the change would have been in unison with my feelings.

"Allston! I have visited, in that tearless agony which mocks at consolation, the grave of my betrothed. She died of a broken heart. From that moment, all is dark, and hateful, and loathsome, in my history. I am reduced to poverty,—I am bowing to disease,—I am without a friend. I have no longer the means of subsistence; and starvation may yet anticipate the fatal termination of the disease which is preying upon me."

Such was the tale of the once gifted and noble St. Clair. Let the awful lesson it teaches sink deep in the hearts of the young and ardent of spirit. Let them remember that "Infidelity and Intemperance go hand in hand;" and that those who have once yielded themselves to the fascination of vice, are hurried onward, as by an irresistible impulse, in the pathway of ruin: although conscious of their danger, and knowing that the gulf of utter darkness is widening and deepening before them.

Jerry Slow, very early in the morning, was awakened by his companion, who said—'come Slow, day is breaking.' "Well (said Slow) let it *break*, it don't owe me any thing."

SIR J. BARINGTON'S PERSONAL SKETCHES.

If Sir Jonah's book contains some tough stories, it contains also many amusing ones. The following touch of Irish character will make the reader smile:

An unfortunate duel took place between a brother of Sir Jonah and a Lieutenant M'Kenzie. In those days, in Ireland, a meeting was the inevitable consequence of the most trifling discussion, or rather, the hottest disputes arose out of the most trifling subjects. In the duel Mr. Barrington was shot dead—not by his principal, but by Captain, afterwards the celebrated General Gillespie, the second of M'Kenzie. Gillespie was tried for the murder and acquitted, in consequence of the friendly interference of the Sheriff, who packed the jury. The jury were challenged in detail by the friends of the barrister, but the other party out-manœuvred them. The result was as has been stated.

"On the evening of the trial, a second brother, H. French Barrington, a gentleman of considerable estate, and whose perfect good temper, but intrepid and irresistible impetuosity when assailed, were well known, the latter quality having been severely felt in the country before, came to me. He was, in fact, a complete country gentleman, utterly ignorant of the law, its terms and proceedings; and as I was the first of my name who had ever followed any profession, (the army excepted,) my opinion, as soon as I became a counsellor, was considered by him as oracular; indeed, questions far beyond mine, and sometimes beyond the power of any person existing to solve, were frequently submitted for my decision by our neighbors in the country.

"Having called me aside out of the bar-room, my brother seemed greatly agitated, and informed me that a friend of ours, who had seen the jury list, declared it had been decidedly *packed!*—concluding his appeal by asking me what he ought to do? I told him he should have challenged the array. 'That was my opinion, Jonah,' said he, 'and I will do it now!' adding an oath, and expressing a degree of animation which I could not account for. I apprized him that it was now too late, as it should have been done before the trial.

"He said no more, but departed instantly, and I did not think again upon the subject. An hour after, however, my brother sent in a second request to see me. I found him to all appearance quite cool and tranquil. 'I have done it by——!' cried he exultingly—'twas better late than never!' and with that he produced from his coat pocket a long queue and a handful of powdered hair and curls. 'See here,' continued he, 'the cowardly rascal!'

"'Heavens!' cried I, 'French, are you mad?'

"'Mad!' replied he, 'no, no, I followed your advice exactly. I went directly after I left you, to the grand jury room to *'challenge the array.'* and there I challenged the *head* of the array, that cowardly Lyons!—he peremptorily refused to fight me; so I knocked him down before the grand jury, and cut off his curls and tail—see, there they are—the rascal! and my brother Jack is gone to flog the sub-sheriff.'

"I was thunderstruck, and almost thought my brother crazy, since he was obviously not in liquor at all—but after some inquiry, I found that, like many other country gentlemen, he took the words in their common acceptation. He had seen the high sheriff coming in with a great 'array,' and had thus conceived my suggestion as to challenging the array was literal; and, accordingly, repairing to the grand jury dining room, had called the high sheriff aside, told him that he had omitted challenging him before the trial, as he ought to have done according to advice of counsel, but that it was better late than never, and that he must immediately come out and fight him. Mr. Lyons, conceiving my brother to be intoxicated, drew back, and refused the invitation in a most peremptory manner. French then collared him, tripped up his heels, and, putting his foot on his breast, cut off his side curls and queue with a carving knife which an old waiter named Spedding (who had been my father's butler, and liked the thing) had readily brought him from the dinner table. Having secured his spoils, my brother immediately came off in triumph to relate to me his achievement.'

RICHARD CROWNINSHIELD.

A correspondent of the New York Courier furnishes the following particulars of this singular man:

Richard Crowninshield, who committed suicide in prison, was undoubtedly one of the most singular beings of his criminal profession, which history or fiction can show. Ever since he attained boyhood his deeds have been characterised with daring, hypocrisy, coolness, defiance of all law, and a calculation and ingenuity that would have raised him to eminence in society, had he received a proper direction in his infancy. His recent letters, written during his confinement, are but the part of a plan to rescue not only himself, but all his associates in crime. An incident is told in this place, which marks the coolness and precaution with which he moved in his criminal pursuits. On the night on which the murder was committed, he complained of a slight indisposition, and went to bed, as seen by the family; about 9 o'clock. At eleven o'clock, two hours after, he again waked up some members of the family, and requested a preparation of medicine for the purpose of alleviating his indisposition. During the interval that elapsed between these events, he had left his room privately, rode to Salem, perpetrated the foul deed, returned and placed himself in the same situation. It was about ten minutes after ten o'clock, that the murder of Capt. White was accomplished, according to the evidence of persons who saw him and Knapp skulking round the buildings. One female heard Knapp, it is supposed say to the other, "have you done it?" "I have fixed him," was the short and rapid reply.

The precaution taken by Richard, in complaining of indisposition, and taking medicine, would have formed very important facts, attested to by several witnesses, showing that he was innocent. To any jury it would have amounted to an *alibi*; and had the principal been rescued from the clutches of the law by a concurrence of such testimony, it would have been easy to defeat the ends of Justice as it respects the other associates.

Pattern for a Coat.—A few days ago a gentleman in looking over his tailor's account observed a charge of six or seven shillings more on a coat than he had been accustomed to pay. On inquiring the tailor informed him 'that he had been obliged to take up an additional quantity of cloth.' 'Why,' exclaimed the gentleman, 'it was scarcely half a year ago that you told me you managed to get a waistcoat for your little boy from what remained of the cloth you made my coat from: I cannot conceive why I should require more now, as I am convinced I have not increased any in size since that period.' 'No sir,' said the tailor, 'you are much the same as usual, but my little boy is so surprisingly grown, you'd scarcely know him."

Farming.—From Pittsburg to New Orleans the son ploughs as his father did before him, and the great mass of farmers are as stationary in their theory as they are in practice. Nine in ten of them believe, at this moment, that book farming is the mere useless, visionary dreaming of men that know nothing about practical agriculture.

We would tell them that England is the garden of Europe, simply because almost every acre of the ground is cultivated scientifically, and on principles which have been brought to the test of the most rigid and exact experiment. We would tell them that New England, of whose soil and climate they are accustomed to think, as consigned by Providence to sterility and inclemency, is the garden of the United States, only because the industrious and calculating cannot throw away their efforts in mere brute strength—but bring mind and plan, and system, and experience, to bear upon their naturally hard and thankless soil. On every side the passing traveller sees verdure, and grass, and orchards, in the small and frequent enclosures of imperishable rock, and remarks fertility won from the opposition of the elements and nature. After an absence of ten years, on our return to that country, we were struck with this proud and noble triumph, conspicuous over the whole region.

The real benefactors of mankind, as St. Pierre so beautifully said, are those who cause two blades of wheat to mature where one did before. The fields ought to be the morning and evening theme of Americans that love their country. To fertilize and improve his farm, ought to be the prime temporal object of every owner of the substantial soil. All national aggrandizement, power and wealth, may be traced to agriculture, as its ultimate source. Commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of this main spring. We consider agriculture every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals, and ultimately, even to religion. We shall always say and sing, "speed the plough." We shall always regard the American Farmer, stripped to his employment and tilling his grounds, as belonging to the first order of noblemen among us. We shall always wish him bountiful harvests, good beer and moderate use of cider, and, if he will rear it himself, of the grape, but none of the pernicious gladness of whiskey; and we shall invoke upon his labors the blessing of God, and say of him, "peace be within thy walls."

Flint's Western Review.

Employment.—"The hand of little employment hath the daintier sense'—that is, all the evils that beset a man come with double annoyance when they find him idle. Idleness weakens his power of resistance, his mind becomes dull as his body is inert, and rises not to resist the force of misfortune or temptation. His happiness yields to the one and his innocence falls before the other. Idlenesss exerts a centrifugal, and employment a centripetal force, or to speak less like a college tutor, employment concentrates the mind, while idleness dissipates it. It is an old apologue, but justified by many facts, that it was once given to a man to choose, whether he would become intoxicated or commit one or two horrid crimes. He chose the former and his inebriation led him to commit all the rest. Idleness is equally dangerous. Industry is the safeguard of all the virtues, and none can be stable without it. Bridewells are filled with the idle, while the industrious are always the honest and the thriving. An idle man is at variance with the laws of nature. Every thing else is busy in fulfilling the design of its creation and upholding the order that prevails in the universe. The brute, that has not the proud principle of reason to guide him, is not never negligent of the means of supporting itself. The ant, the bee, and 'the poor worm we tread upon' daily offer unregarded lessons to mankind. It is not only for the wants of the present, or a future day, that employment is necessary, there are minor advantages, or calls that is never very difficult to meet,—but the mind when unemployed is its own bane, eating like the rusty blade of Hudibras, into itself for lack of something to do, and prompting to evil when without employment.

In the general complaint of drought which prevails throughout the Southern country, the Norfolk Herald says, it is consoling to hear of exceptions like the following:—

Mr. *Daniel Lindsay*, a farmer of Currituck county, (N. C.) calculated on making 1000 bbls. of corn the present year, which he considered a fair crop; but the rains having been as seasonable as if he had bespoke them, he confidently calculates on 1500 barrels, an increase of fifty per cent. His large crop of wheat was harvested in fine order, and weighs from 5 to 7 lbs. heavier than the average weight per bushel of former years.

If we may judge from the frequent reports in the New York papers, touching the "Five Points," that place must be a mine of wealth to the police officers, provided they are paid for every *thing* they take up there. The following is from the Commercial Advertiser of Monday:

Five Points—Ninety-eight disorderly persons were taken up in the vicinity of the Five Points between 12 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, by the watchmen, headed by Ald. Strong and Mr. Sparks; of whom 53 were committed to Bridewell for examination.

In this city, if a constable or a watchman can catch a stray *disorderly*, and bring him or her before the mayor once a week, he has done marvelously; but in New York they set a "gill net" and catch whole shoals. But we do not perceive that there is any likelihood of destroying the fishery.

Philadelphia Paper.

Earwigs.—We read an account lately, in some of our papers, of a lady who was nearly distracted and almost dying from some insect having got into her ear, and was only saved by pouring brandy in it. It may save much needless apprehension to state on the authority of the English work on insect transformations, that it an unfounded prejudice that Earwigs get into the brain by creeping in the ear. If the disagreeable odour of the wax does not drive them out, they cannot get further in the ear than the drum which closes the passage to the brain. These bugs and other insects produce a tingling and unpleasant sensation sometimes very alarming, by crawling about the drum of the ear, but they soon make their exit or can be driven out without much trouble.—*N. Y. Enq.*

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10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf.

FOREIGN.

THE LATE KING OF ENGLAND.

The late King of England, his follies and his vices, are already spoken of with the greatest freedom by the London press; and while the fullest praise is accorded to his conduct in administering the government when its sovereign, the errors and profligacy of his life while a subject are brought up and dwelt upon in the most unceremonious manner. Omitting these gossipping particulars, we give the following as the substance of the biographical sketches with which the English papers are filled.

The late King of England was born at St. James's on the 12th of August 1762; and lived, therefore, to be far advanced in the 68th year of his age. That he existed so long, might, considering the habits of his earlier life, he looked upon as an extraordinary proof of the original vigor of his constitution.

George IV., when Prince of Wales, was, for the greater part of his life, an ostensible rallying point of Parliamentary opposition to his father's Government. At the era of the French Revolution, however, when the stability of the throne to which he was heir was menaced with the destruction in which the other royal establishments of Europe were involved, he bade farewell to the opposition, in a speech against revolutionary politics, and was thenceforth designated by Mr. Fox's friends, as one unworthy of political trust, or attachment. The Prince of Wales appears not to have borne any active or conspicuous part in politics, between the day on which he ceased to countenance the Foxite opposition, and the period at which, on the mental demise of George III. he assumed the government of the British realms as Prince Regent. The reign of George IV. has been distinguished by some political measures that mark it as one of the most interesting eras in English history.—Of these, the repeal of the Test act, with its provisions, prohibiting dissenters from the Established Church from a participation in the honors and emoluments of office, and the Emancipation of the Catholics, are alone sufficient to stamp the character of the time The King is said to have spoken well in public, though very rarely. In private, no man was more engagingly conversational; he told a story with great felicity; and his talent for mimicry, which he sometimes indulged in for the amusement of his intimate companions, was very great. The looseness of his early habits was too notorious to need hinting at; and the following statement from the London Times may give some idea of the prodigality of his expenses when Prince of Wales.

In July, 1783, 50,000*l.* per annum was settled on the Prince, then about completing his 21st year. In July 1786 only three years afterwards, his debts amounted to something more than 170,000*l.*, and were shortly afterwards discharged at the public expense.

In 1795, after eight years more, a fresh accumulation of debt was disclosed, to the extent then admitted of 630,000*l.* and was provided for by an addition to the Prince's income of 88,000*l.* per annum. Notwithstanding this, in 1801 a *further* addition of 8,000*l.* a year was bestowed upon his Royal Highness; and again, 1803, the debts formerly rated at 630,000*l.* having been found to exceed 800,000*l.*, the national bounty was once more drawn upon, and the royal spendthrift was gratified by a fourth pension of 60,000*l.* per annum, terminable on the expiration of three years.

The London Times urges the necessity of the early settlement of the Regency question. If the present possessor of the Crown were to die before a Regency bill were passed, the young Princess would, in the eye of the law, have attained her majority, and would, in fact, be Queen. Blackstone says, (Comm. lib. 1, c. 7, sec. 2,) in reference to such a contingency, "Neither can the King in judgment of law, as King, ever be a minor or under age. * * * * It hath been usually thought prudent when the heir apparent has been very young, to appoint a protector, guardian, or regent, for limited time; but the very necessity of such extraordinary provision is sufficient to demonstrate the truth of that maxim of the common law, that in the King is no minority, and therefore he has no legal guardian."

The Times, after canvassing the claims of the Duke of Cumberland and the Duchess of Clarence to the office of Regent—the first of whom is presumed to be out of the question, from the circumstance of his becoming by the death of the present King, a foreign sovereign (King of Hanover,) and the last even more exceptionable; as, being a foreigner, she has no interest in the future sovereign, and having no children, and her husband being dead, no permanent connexion with the country, decides in favor of the Duchess of Kent, mother of the young heiress to the throne. This lady would unite in her person the office of regent and of custos of the future sovereign, and could alone be supposed to have the best interest of her child at heart; and should be regent, says the Times, to prevent—what must otherwise happen—the Princess Victoria being made use of to forward the intrigues and interests of others.—*N. Y. American.*

The following Message from the new King was submitted to both Houses of Parliament on the 20th June, and addresses were unanimously agreed to.

"WILLIAM, R.

"The King feels assured that the House of Lords, entertains a just sense of the loss which his Majesty and the country have sustained by the death of the late king, his Majesty's lamented brother, and that the House of Lords sympathises with his Majesty in the deep affliction in which his Majesty is plunged by this mournful event. The King, having taken into his serious consideration the advanced period of the Session, and the state of the public business, feels unwilling to recommend the introduction of any new matter, which, by its postponement, would tend to the detriment of the public service. His Majesty has adverted to the provisions of the law which decrees the termination of Parliament within an early period after the demise of the Crown, and his Majesty being of opinion that it will be most conducive to the general convenience and to the public interests of the country to call, with as little delay as possible, a new Parliament, his Majesty recommends to the House of Lords to make such temporary provision as may be requisite for the public service in the interval that may elapse between the close of the present Session and the assembling of a new Parliament."

With regard to a change in the Ministry—

The London Courier of the 29th remarks:—"We see that some of our contemporaries are indulging in rumors of expected changes in the government. Such rumors cannot too soon be put to rest; and we therefore state upon the best authority, that his Majesty took the earliest opportunity of expressing his unlimited confidence in the Duke of Wellington, and is determined to give the government his warmest and most cordial support."

And the London Herald of June 30, says—The representatives of the people must shortly return to their constituents. Such is the purport of the King's Message delivered to Parliament last night. The six months allowed by law for the duration of Parliament after a demise of the Crown, will not be waited for. The speedy prorogation of both Houses will be followed by a dissolution.

The distress existing in Ireland, was brought before Parliament, on the 29th June. The Duke of Wellington treated the matter rather coolly. "As to any measure for the relief of Ireland," observed the Duke of Wellington, "he begged their Lordships to remember, that always about this period of the year the people were subject to distress from want of provisions. The same thing had occurred in former years. About this time their own stocks were exhausted, and they were obliged to go to market to buy provisions. There was necessarily, then, a rise in the price of provisions, occasioned by the increased demand; and considerable distress ensued, because the people had not the means to buy provisions."

The extracts from the French papers furnish us with some additional particulars on the two great topics of interest in that country—the expedition against Algiers, and the elections.

The Journal du Commerce of the 26th, says, that of 175 nominations which were then known, the opposition had obtained 122, and the ministry 53. One hundred voters of the address had already been re-elected, and had been reinforced by 22 deputies, who were not of the last chamber. The ministerial list consisted of 43 deputies of the 181 who opposed the address, and of 10 new deputies. The Journal du Commerce anticipates the complete success of the liberal party.

The second edition of the Messager of the 28th, says, that of the 193 deputies elected on the 23d, but four remain to be known. The constitutional deputies of every description amount to 144, ministerial to 45.

The success of the Algerine expedition seems not to have had the least influence on the elections. A report was current in Paris that the army in that quarter had not been so decidedly victorious as the official bulletins would lead us to believe.

The London papers speak of some private accounts which state that the Algerine force amounted to 80,000 men,—that the greatest part of it attacked the French positions,—that two French regiments were cut in pieces,—and that General Bourmont had sent for reinforcements.

The Courrier Francais has the following:

The Government received at three o'clock yesterday, a fresh telegraphic despatch from our African army. It confirms the success announced by the despatch of yesterday, and adds the news of a second engagement attended with equal success; but it appears that our loss has been considerable, and that our young and brilliant army has paid with its blood for these first and glorious results.

"The throne that Prince Leopold ordered to be made in Paris, to be sent to Greece, is daily expected at Havre from Paris, by the wagon, to be transported to London; it is probable that they only want in England to make a present of it to the new Sovereign that England may be pleased to give to Greece. Thus France will furnish the throne, and England the King Such a deference to the French manufacturers is highly praised and satisfactory to the patriotism and policy of M. de Polignac."—*Constitutionnel.*

New York, August 9.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship De Rham. Capt. De Peyster, which sailed from Havre on the 5th of July, and arrived here yesterday, we have received our files of Paris papers to the 4th, inclusive. They contain intelligence from Algiers to the 26th June; at which time, the French army had advanced half way between their former position and Algiers, and were only waiting for the cavalry and provisions to approach the walls and commence the siege. A tribe of the Arabs has already made overtures to the French through the sons of their Sheick, and it is not improbable that when the preparations for the siege are completed, the hordes may withdraw to the desert and leave the cooped up Algerines to their fate.

Paris, June 30.

There is not a word of news to-day worth troubling you with beyond the fact that the accounts received from the department continue to show a vast increase of the Liberal force proved by the elections. For this extraordinary result Ministers were not prepared: they will, nevertheless, attempt to hold their places; we shall soon see with what success.

The Gazette de France contains despatches from Algiers of 22d, 23d, 25th, and 26th June, from Admiral Duperre and Count de Bourmont. Admiral Duperre, in his despatch dated on board the Provence, Bay of Sidi-Ferruch 22d June, says, since my letter of the 19th, in which I had the honor to transmit you an account of the success achieved by our army over the enemy, our troops occupied the position which was taken, two small leagues from the peninsula, and about half way between Torre Chica and Algiers. The troops only wait to advance for the cavalry and provisions, which ought to arrive by the two divisions of convoy. They left on the 13th, and are now in sight. For eight days past the winds have been adverse, from the west, and the strong tides prevent their approach. The division of Count Admiral Rosamel in concert with the division blockading Algiers, form, at a few leagues in the offing, a line of cruizers which protect the transports, prevents them from being driven on the coast, and facilitates their arrival. I send to the hospital of Mahon to-day, by four schooners, the sick and wounded of the army to the number of three hundred and fifty eight.

The loss suffered on the 19th was greater than expected. The number of dead is 44 in the first division, 13 in the second, and that of the wounded is 344 in the first division, 119 in the second, and 10 in the artillery. All the wounded have been injured only by the musketry. Our batteries silenced those of the enemy at the commencement of the action.

Paris, June 28.

The Court will go into mourning to-day for his late Majesty the King of England. The mourning will be eleven days black, and the remaining ten days white.

The Courier of June 30, says that the funeral of the King was fixed for the 12th of July.

New York, August 12.

By the ship Josephine, which sailed from Belfast on the 3d July, we get some intelligence from the present state of Ireland.—The distress in that ill-fated country seems rather to have increased than diminished, since our last accounts from thence.

A subscription is going on in Londonderry, in order to raise a fund for employing the poor in breaking stones or otherwise. From almost every part of Ireland, but more especially the south and west, report states the condition of the poor to be most miserable, for want of employment and want of food.

The markets had risen rapidly in the course of the month, and distress, to a very great extent, prevailed among the poorer classes of the people. "With what kind of front," says the Report, "can our haughty and domineering rulers, when they are told of the general distress, observe, that they 'have heard of no deaths!' We tell them, in the spirit of meekness and reconciliation, that if their present mad plans are blindly persevered in, they may eventually 'hear' of something that will have a more decided effect on their very imperceptible sensations."

Private letter from Galway, June 28.—"The wretched state of this country would actually astonished you: there are thousands literally pining away from want of food, and the magistrates feel it almost impossible to keep the peace, the people crying out for potatoes, which are at so high a there is no posibility of the poor being able price to purchase them."

In Armagh, the poor are in a most distressed condition; and are barely preserved from extremity by the liberality of some of the gentry.

Ireland.—The distress in Ireland seems to have extended to every part of the country. The following is an extract from a late Dublin Weekly Register:

Two thousand six hundred and ninety paupers in the Mendicity Institution of Dublin, and the entire funds, for the maintenance of this multitude of human beings, amount to TWO SHILLINGS AND THREE PENCE! The committee will endeavor to maintain them another week; but if, at the termination of that period, adequate funds are not forthcomming, this immense horde of starving wretches shall be let loose upon the public! Is this a time for the infliction of new burdens upon Ireland?

The Family of the present King of England, William IV.—On the 11th of July, 1818, the King was married at Kew Palace, to her Serene Highness, Amelia Adelaide Louisa Catharine, eldest daughter of George, late Duke of Saxe Meiningen, by whom he had issue the Princess Charlotte Augusta Louisa, born the 21st of March, 1819, at the Furstone of Hanover, who died a few hours after her birth; and Princess Elizabeth Georgian Adelaide, born the 10th of December, 1820, at Bushy Park, and who died on the 4th of March, 1821. The King, by Mrs. Jordan, had the following children: Colonel Frederick Fitzclarence of the Engineers, who married lady Augusta Boyle, daughter of the Earl of Glasgow; Colonel George Fitzclarence, who married Miss Wyndham, daughter of the Earl of Egremont; Colonel William Fitzclarence, who died in India, during an overland tour to England; Captain Adolphus Fitzclarence, of the Royal Navy, commanding the Palace, who is at present unmarried; the Rev. Augustus Fitzclarence, chaplain to the present King, and Rector of Naple Durham, Oxen; Mary Fitzclarence married Colonel Fox, the eldest son of Lord Holland, who is at present commander of the 34th regiment, which is stationed at Halifax; Miss Sophia Fitzclarence was married to Captain Charles Sydney, only son of Sir J. Shelley Sydney, Bart., M P. for Eye, Suffolk. The other daughter of the King was married to the Hon John Kennedy, son of the Earl Cassellis. The rest of the family, by Mrs. Jordan, died young.

The Queen of England.—The London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, speaking of the new sovereign of England, says—"He possesses a queen of rare endowments of heart and intellect, who is disposed and able to raise and reform the character of the court, and to exhibit a bright example of female excellence to her sex of every condition throughout the realm.

A novel and ludicrous hoax was last night practised upon an advertiser for matrimonial bliss. The advertisement for which appears in a morning paper of the 14th inst., giving the address, 144, general post-office. The advertisement, as is usual, detailed the good qualities of the candidate for connubial happiness, ending with these remarkable words—"Being able to give ample proofs of these assertions, he does not think he can be thought unreasonable or mercenary in his expectations, when he states them to be, two references as to character, and an agreeable person, having at disposal from 500*l.* to 1,000*l.*" An answer was transmitted stating that the writer was convinced that there was no bliss like matrimonial, that she was 22 years of age, had black eyes and hair, sung well, &c. and what was more essential than all, had 600*l.* in the stocks, at her own disposal, and would have 400*l* more at her mama's decease To which a reply was sent, couched in language the most ardent and romantic that ever emanated from the pen of an enamoured swain, commencing with a quotation from Lord Byron—

"Those who happiness must win,
"Must share it—happiness was born a twin"

And other quotations too long for insertion, terminating with a request that the lady would meet him at Mr. Thomas's, 3 Francis street, Tottenham court-road. After a short correspondence it was arranged that Mr. Cromack, the advertiser, should meet the brothers of the lady (at Lunt's coffee-house, Clerkenwell-green) last night at eight o'clock. The gentleman was punctual, and was received in a private apartment, where two persons were introduced—the one as brother, the other as solicitor: when, after a short introductory conversation, it was mutually determined that the lady should be introduced, who accordingly at a given signal entered in the shape of an old and ugly woman, selected from the back quarters of Saffron-hill. The dismay and disappointment of Mr. Cromack may be better imagined than described; more particularly when it is considered that it was accompanied by the loud and instantaneous laughter of more than thirty gentlemen who followed in the train of the lovely bride. The lady embraced him, and sealed a precious kiss upon his lips amid the acclamation of the beholders; and the astonished swain, after a long stare of unutterable vacancy, ran out of the room, and was received by the shouts of a numerous mob.—*London paper.*

It is stated in the New York Daily Advertiser, on the authority of recent letters from Madrid, "that no idea is at present entertained by Spain of sending any expedition to America. Every thing appears to confirm the opinion. The naval force at Havana has been reduced. The Casilda and Guerrero frigates have arrived at Cadiz, and are to be laid up. The Soberano was expected soon, and it was supposed will be treated in the same manner."

It was stated by Mr. Brougham, in the British House of Commons, during the debate on forgery, that in the course of three days the London Banks transacted business to the amount of between forty and fifty millions of dollars in the clearing house, and upwards of twenty millions at the counter.

Foreigners.—A New York paper states that that city is crowded with poor and destitute foreigners, begging about the streets; and recommends all those unfortunate emigrants to get into the country as fast as possible, it being the only mode of getting employment.

A Boston paper states that since the adoption of the constitution no United States Senator has ever been re-elected by the state of Pennsylvania.

New York, August 6.—A few weeks ago, one or two of the dry goods merchants in Boston became alarmed for the honesty of their own and some of their neighbors' apprentices, from having ascertained that they were in the habit of riding out on Sundays, and frequenting the theatre, taverns, and other places of resort, at which they evidently expended more money than they had any honest means of acquiring.—After some consultation, it was agreed that a committee should investigate the moral character of all the apprentices in the neighborhood. The disclosures produced by this investigation were appalling. One lad was convicted of having, at various times abstracted goods from the store over that in which he was employed, to the value of *three thousand dollars.* He had sold them to an old clothes-dealer, at about one-third the cost. Another, whose employer was agent for a bank in the country, from which he received bundles of bank notes from time to time, to be passed over to one of the Boston Banks, had abstracted five, ten, and sometimes twenty dollars at once, until an aggregate of from six to eight hundred dollars had been taken. The remittances of course fell short; but the fraud went undiscovered until this general investigation.

Between twenty and thirty boys were detected in speculations of greater or less extent, and dismissed from their places in the neighborhood of Kilby street alone.

Charge of Felony against a Clerk.—A young man, a clerk in a store in Broadway, was committed to Bridewell on Thursday, by Justice Lownds, upon a charge of purloining money and goods from his employer. A number of circumstances led the employer to wonder that his business was not more profitable, and while he was communicating the fact to some of his friends, it was at once suggested, that as his clerk make an extraordinary fashionable display of himself in the streets and elsewhere, he could not upon his salary honestly supply all the demands upon his purse created by such extravagance. One of the gentlemen proposed to test their suspicions by going to the store and making a small purchase, and then that the storekeeper should call in and see what disposition was made of the money. A three dollar bill was handed him by the storekeeper, with which he proceeded to the store, bought goods to that amount, and returned. The storekeeper then called and looked in the drawer, where he found only six shillings; and to his interrogatory whether any thing had been sold, the clerk said that was all. At this time the other gentleman came in, and after some conversation, the clerk was charged with the felony, which he at length confessed, finding the proof too distinct and positive to admit of a doubt. The Revised Statutes make the case felony.

Jour. of Com.

Steamboat racing.—The steamboat De Witt Clinton and Ohio, which left New York together on Wednesday last, came in contact with each other at the wharves at Newburg. The concussion was extremely violent, and although providentially no lives were lost, a number of persons made very narrow escapes. It appears that "the Ohio was a little ahead, and had just sent her small boat ashore, with a fast line, when the De Witt Clinton came up between the dock and the Ohio, and ran foul of her, striking her about fifteen feet from the stern, and carrying away her railing: the bowsprit of the Clinton entered the baggage house of the Ohio, and several trunks were thrown overboard. The shock forced the Ohio with much violence against the wharf, and stove in her false bow. The small boat of the Ohio was forced between the two vessels. One of the hands in the small boat most wonderfully escaped with his life: his cap was caught between the guards of the two vessels and drawn off; one of the hands succeeded in getting into a window of the Ohio, and the other clung to a brace of the guard. The Clinton also struck against a steam ferry-boat, and very much injured her. The De Witt Clinton lost her figure head, and her bowsprit was broken off close to the bow. This is the only damage she has received."

A suit has been commenced by the owners of the Ohio against those of the other boat.

Screw Dock.—The operations of this admirable apparatus for the repair of vessels continue to be conducted with the greatest efficiency. Yesterday, the brig Ontario, of 314 tons, with 160 tons of ballast on board, was received into the Dock, and in the very short space of two hours was elevated "high and dry" for the reception of the required repairs to her bottom. The great expedition, safety, and absence of all strain on the vessel's frame, which attend this mode of repair, unite in giving it a decided preference over any other heretofore pursued.

Baltimore American.

Electioneering in Missouri.—The following very pithy address may not be without some value to some of our readers, who want "*insight*" into the important science of "pleasing the people"—*Southern Advocate.*

The real old braves who make corn and bacon in the county of St. Charles:

I have offered to represent you in the next General Assembly, and if you elect *me*, I will not turn out a *showgun* as many of your *Representatives of last year*

I am from old Kentuck, a thorough going farmer, and hater of those *soft handed gentry*, those *sap suckers, cut worms*, and *licensed swindlers*, who hover round the honest farmers and mechanics, like crows about a corn field.

I will weed out the *stop law*, fix the *loan office* for slow travelling, and tear the *hind sights* off the judges.

I will put down the host of speculators who are ruining the State, consisting of merchants, pedlars, grocers, shavers, gamblers, tavern keepers, billiard players, judges, jugglers, necromancers, lawyers, sheriffs, constables, justices of the peace and dandies.

These, *my old hard hand fellows*, are my political *marks and brands;* and I pledge myself not to alter my course of politics, until the *would-be-great-folks* go to work, or leave the State in a dug out.

We have received Nos. 21 and 22 of the Journal of Health, and find as usual a great variety of useful information in them. We extract the following from among much excellent advice contained under the head of "Unseasonable and Dangerous Practices."—We are pleased to learn that this useful periodical has a circulation exceeding 10,000.

To eat much of any kind of fruit, or any, at all, of that which is unripe, especially in the evening; or to suppose that the evil consequences are to be obviated by a glass of wine, or cordial, or spirit and water.

To eat much animal food, or to drink liquors of any kind, under the idea of thereby removing the weakness caused by the great heat of summer.

☞ *To give to infants, or children in general, any such detestable compositions as milk punch, wine or porter sangaree, or toddy. This practice ought to be an indictable offence at common law.*

To give to infants and children any of the various quack medicines, which are recommended as cures for worms, or summer complaints, even though sold for twenty-five cents a bottle. The common causes of disease, from teething, weaning, excess or irregularity in food, extreme heat, &c. are sufficiently destructive without the auxiliaries of patent and quack medicines, old women's *cures*, or mothers' sweet gifts.

A voice for civil war.—At a meeting of the nullifiers at Barnwell Court House, South Carolina, Dr. Trotti gave as a toast: "The tariff party. They have taken our gold and silver. We offer them our *powder and lead.*

New Orleans August 2.

Extensive Fire.—Last night about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive Cotton warehouses of Mr. Frebet, sen. and scarcely had the fire bell sounded the alarm before the whole was discovered to be enveloped in flames, from one corner of the street to the other, simultaneously. These buildings were situated in the fauxbourg St. Mary, forming a square, bounded by Carondelet, Perdido, Barrone and Union Streets, built of brick, part of which were two stories in height. The Cotton ware-houses and about 2000 bales cotton were entirely consumed. The dwelling house, fronting on Carondelet-street, and out-buildings, were by dint of perseverance on the part of the firemen and inhabitants, saved from the devouring element, although built of wood. It is computed that about 2300 bales of cotton were in the warehouses and yard at the time the fire took place. 1100 bales of which we understand was the return cargo of the British ship Aurora, bilged on the Bar of the S. W. Pass a short time ago. The fire from the rapid manner in which it was communicated, and the fact of the dwelling, although made of combustible materials, being saved, leaves no doubt but it was the evil doing of some malicious incendiary. The destruction of property may be estimated at about $150,000—2000 bales cotton at $80,000, and the premises at $50,000. We did not learn whether the whole was insured or not.

Product of a Gold Mine—We have been favored by Mr. Charles Hill, with a statement of the product of his deposite mine, on Second Broad River, in this County, with the assistance of 8 hands for five days and a half:—265 dwts.—worth $212.

Rutherford Spectator.

Census of Portland, Me.—The whole population of Portland (allowing 500 for the Island) is found to be 12,542. Population in 1820, 8,581. Increase in ten years 3,961—or about 46 per cent.

The Census—It is reckoned, from the information now obtained, will give Philadelphia about two hundred thousand inhabitants, viz: about ninety thousand within the city bounds, and about one hundred and ten thousand without; about one hundred and seventy thousand in the contiguous dwellings, and about thirty thousand in the rest of the county. Kensington alone has increased from seven thousand to twelve thousand in the last ten years. Two hundred thousand inhabitants will give this district another member of congress in the ratio of fifty thousand for each member. It will be strange if other parts of Pennsylvania have not also increased in something like the same proportion: and if so, the miscalculation is obvious of an estimate going the rounds of the newspapers, which allows Pennsylvania an increase of only one member of congress under the census of 1830, and the new ratio of representation to be founded on it. In all probability Philadelphia alone will give one member; and surely the rest of the state will contribute a couple more. All this large population appears to be thriving. Rents are high, in some places very high. Throughout the city and suburbs, numerous substantial and elegant buildings are erecting. There are very few untenanted. And no reason is perceptible why this prosperous state should not continue. The increase of inhabitants in Philadelphia within the last ten years will be about sixty-five thousand, added to about one hundred and thirty-six thousand. The increase of dwellings, manufactures, and interior commerce has been fully commensurate with that of population. Market street explains at all times the causes of this advancement. The trade with all parts of that vast western world which lies so convenient to Philadelphia, is immense and continually growing.—*Am. Sentinel.*

The Ladies rule the world. So they lately said in Maryland at one of their celebrations of the National Anniversary.—Toast, "The men rule the world—WE RULE THE MEN." We are sorry, then, for their credit, that the world is not better governed.—*Augusta Courier.*

The Savannah Georgian furnishes a Table, shewing that during the last ten months ending 31st July, there were exported from Savannah 215,276 bales of Cotton and from Charleston, 200,243. Of the exports from Savannah, 10,000 were of Sea Island. The exports from Savannah shew an increase over the same period of last year of 1,092 bales. Those from Charleston a decrease of 10,363 bales. The exports from Savannah to Charleston during same period, 23,591 bales, and last season, 23,635.

Insurrection.—It appears that there has been a secession in Yale College of forty-three young Sophomore gentlemen, who found the demonstrations in "Conic Sections" troublesome to understand. They have been reading nullifying speeches probably, instead of studying mathematics.

Extract of Penny Royal.—Farmers might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer great kindness on their animals, in preventing the usual annoyance of flies, by simply washing the parts with the extract of penny-royal. Flies will not alight a moment on a spot to which this has been applied. Every man who is compassionate to his beasts, ought to know this simple remedy, and every stable ought to have a supply on hand.

The most valuable secret of happiness, next to piety and innocence, is constant and useful employment, suitable to our tastes, but without taxing too severely our physical powers.

Not to revenge an injury, is to draw out its sting.

Coalition Calculation.—The Coalition parties are again at their old vocation of manufacturing Presidents by the aid of figures. They have recently sent forth a calculation in their Journals, which gives to Mr. Clay 146, and to Gen. Jackson 115 Electoral votes. Without wishing to confuse the arithmetical arrangements of these *prophesying* politicians, we would suggest the following amendment: Transfer the votes of New York, Maine, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, (56 in number,) which are placed to Mr. Clay's credit, to the Jackson side, and the result will be, 146 for Jackson, and 90 for Clay. A further amendment might probably with propriety be made. Deduct from the number which is given to Mr. Clay in the calculation the following votes, viz. New Jersey 8, Maryland 7, Ohio 16, and add them to those which be-long; and all reasonable doubt will be given to Gen. Jackson, and the account will stand thus: for Jackson 200, for Clay 61.

Raleigh Star.

Louisiana Election.—The annual election in Louisiana has resulted in the decisive triumph of the friends of Mr. Clay in that State. The Governor elect, Mr. Roman and all three of the Representatives in Congress elect, Messrs. White, Thomas, and Bullard, being of that class. Not a doubt now exists, from the complexion of the Legislature, of the re-election of Mr. J. S. Johnston, the distinguished senator from that State, whose term of service will expire next March.

Until the present day we had supposed Mr. Clay to be the authority for calling the protection of domestic industry the *American system*. We discover, however, that this designation of it is of older date, and from high authority, too. For, in June, 1817, Mr. Jefferson said, in a letter to the Secretary of the American Society for promoting American Manufactures, "the history of the last twenty years has been a sufficient lesson to us all, to depend for necessaries *on ourselves* alone; and I hope that twenty years more will place the *American Hemisphere under a system of its own*, essentially peaceable and industrious, and not needing to extract its *comforts* out of the eternal fires raging in the old world."—*Nat. Int.*

The following declarations of Mr. Mallary, of Vermont, made at a dinner given to him in his congressional district, are worth recording. "He deprecated the continuance of preconceived hostility against the administration." A candid remark and a severe cut upon those who condemn indiscriminately every measure of the administration. Mr. M. also said—"In relation to the great subject of the Tariff, the sentiments of President Jackson are decidedly favorable."

The U. S. Telegraph of Wednesday evening, says, that, upon inquiring at the Post Office Department, we learn that the increase in its revenue for the first quarter of the current year, justifies the belief that its receipts will be $100,000 more within the present year than they were last year.

The invitation of the President of the U. States to the head men and chiefs of the Cherokees, to meet him for the purpose of entering into a treaty for their removal, has been declined by the Indian Council.

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Mr. Clay accepted a public dinner at the Yellow Springs, in Ohio, and delivered an animated address to upwards of a thousand visitors. His toast was—

"The UNION—Any just sacrifice to strengthen and preserve it—no concessions to impotent threats to dissolve it."

He made a triumphant entry into Cincinnati, of which the following account is taken from the Cincinnati American of the 2d inst.

"The procession was formed under the command of Colonel Carr, grand marshal, assisted by Colonel Borden. A large number of gentlemen on horseback led the way, in double file. Mr. Clay, with two of his friends, in his barouche, (the last surrounded by the Committee of Arrangements) followed next. The escort carriage, (which had continued with Mr. C. from the Springs) next. Then the remaining gentlemen on horseback. And lastly, the several carriages. In this manner the whole proceeded to this city, then down Main to Front-street, up Front to Cromwell's Hotel, where rooms were provided for Mr. Clay. Here he alighted, and took his station in the drawing room of the Hotel, where immense crowds of people flocked around him, until late in the evening. Every door and window of the houses by which the processiou passed were thronged.

"The escort was composed of three hundred and one persons on horseback, and twenty-seven carriages, averaging about five persons in each—making the whole number of persons in the escort about 430.

"Mr. Clay arrived at Cromwell's Hotel about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. The escort would, doubtless, have been much larger than it was, could horses have been procured. We understand that several offers as high as 4 and 5 dollars each, were made for the use of horses for the afternoon."

Iron Pumps.—An iron pump has been put down in New York, which is believed to have many advantages over the common wooden pump. It takes up much less room, is of greater strength, and will endure for ages. Mr. Thomas Browne, the maker, states that it will greatly improve the water, and will be much less liable to get out of order. The expense is only 25 cents per foot more than the wooden pump.

The Springs.—The Saratoga Sentinel says that the number of strangers who arrived at the Springs last week has been estimated at between 12 and 1500, and, the number now in this village are not less than 2000; an amount altogether unprecedented in any former season.

Shocco Springs.—We are pleased to hear that this delightful watering place has been fashionably and numerously attended the present season. To those who have ever visited Shocco, partaken of the luxurious fare, and experienced the indefatigable exertions of the Proprietress, to add to the comfort of the invalid and the pleasures of the gay, no inducement need be urged for a renewal of their visits. To those who have not yet tested the medicinal properties of the water, but have made up their minds for a jaunt during this melting summer, it may be desible intelligence, that there is now at Shocco, an agreeable company, which is daily increasing. Most persons, we know, like to meet a lively circle at the Springs, and we mention the fact of there being such an one at present, that our distant friends may avail themselves of the information.

Raleigh Reg.

The *Dredge Boat*, for operating on the *Swash*, near Ocracock bar, which has been for some time in preparation at this place, is at length in readiness for the service. Unexpected difficulties and delays have retarded this work, and this delay has created despondency in the minds of some in regard to the success of the undertaking. Indeed, there have always been those who doubted its practicability. But it is a just remark that a work, once begun, with the proper spirit, is already half achieved. We, therefore, look with interest to the commencement of this work, as a few weeks will probably decide what result may be anticipated. The work is under the superintendence of Lieut. Dutton, of the U. S. Engineers, whose perseverance and devotion to it deserves the highest praise.—*Newbern Spectator.*

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Messrs Editors: The writer of the enclosed is known to me, and it is with the hope of saving some who are treading the same path that had nearly led him to destruction, that he has consented to give the statement for publication. A. T.

I am incapable of making any learned or philosophical remarks upon the evils *generally arising* from the use of ardent spirits, but so far as respects myself, I can tell a plain truth in a plain way. About four years ago, as I am sorry to say, I began to indulge myself with a glass or two of brandy at dinner. Before the expiration of six months, I felt an inclination and allowed myself to take one or two glasses in the evening: and before the termination of two years, my appetite for the poison became so excessive, that I would have more willingly dispensed with the use of food for twenty-four hours, than with this destroyer of thousands. My mental faculties, as I could clearly perceive, began to fail. The whole system became enervated, stupid and feeble. All the fine feelings of heart, which I had once possessed, became blasted. I freely indulged in words, thoughts and actions, that before acquiring that thirst for spirituous liquors, my whole soul, body and mind, would have revolted at, and indeed, had any person predicted to me the state of feeling at which I had then arrived, I would have thought it impossible.

To this state, sir, had I arrived; and no person, I believe, excepting my wife, had the least suspicion of me. She first made known *her suspicion* to me. I tried to convince her that her fears existed without any reasonable foundation, but my ttempts to satisfy her of this were wholly ineffectual, and in a few days after, she made a directly open, bold, and unreserved charge against me. I shall never forget her words. With tears she exclaimed, "My dear, it is wholly useless for you to attempt to disguise the truth! you are murdering *yourself*, and beggaring me and our dear offspring." * * "If," continued she, "you have any regard for me, grant me but one and the highest favor you can confer, and that is to commence this day, a reformation, or you are certainly a ruined man." The effect produced by these words, I will not attempt to describe. They were apparently more severe and cutting than would have been so many daggers thrust into my bosom. I paused—hesitated—and at last—confessed To this succeeded deep reflection; the consequence of which was, that I viewed myself *as already a ruined man*, but entertained a slight gleam of hope that there was yet room for reformation, and resolved to abstain from the use of spiritous liquors for a fortnight.

Before the end of six days, however, I broke my promise, and drank six glasses of brandy one evening. No pen can describe the horrors and remorse of conscience which I the next day experienced.—The violation of a solemn promise made to my wife, my approaching degradation, the poverty and consequent disgrace of my family, all passed as it were in full review before me. They who can form to themselves some idea of the troubled whirlpool on the coast of Norway, hurrying, in full view, the mariner, by the force of its current, to inevitable destruction, will have some conception of the forebodings which I experienced as to my own fate. I however once more exerted my own strength, and formed a resolution not to make use of any ardent spirits for one month. During three weeks I drank nothing but pure water, and seemingly became a different man—so much so that it was noticed by my intimate acquaintances. Owing, however, to human weakness, or to human depravity, I once more returned to the fatal draught. I drank two glasses, and then thought of my solemn promise.

Here a mighty contest between reason and inclination ensued—the consequence of which was, that reason triumphed and inclination was subdued, and that effectually. For although, at times, I had a strong desire for ardent spirits, still I possessed sufficient strength and fortitude not to give way to the temptation, and in about three months all inclination for the deadly poison entirely subsided. This was about one year and nine months ago. Since that time I have enjoyed uninterruptedly good health, possess a sound and robust constitution, could endure more fatigue and hardships now in one day than in four when under the influence of brandy,—my business considering the depressed state it was in, is tolerably fair,—my mind cheerful and enjoying all the domestic happiness that could be reasonably expected.

Thus much for reformation. When I consider the state in which I was when I commenced the work, although not then what the world would call a drinking man, I do not think that I am drawing too lively and extravagant picture in saying, that it was a mere miracle that I was rescued from the all-devouring vortex that has destroyed thousands. Perhaps a free indulgence in this vice for one fortnight, nay for one week more, might have placed me beyond the reach of reformation. Indeed I am fully satisfied, had I not been rescued at the time I was, that according to the course of human events, I should ere this have died a miserable death, or have been a vagabond upon the earth, and my family reduced to a state of degradation, poverty and want.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1830.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Town of Fayetteville.—Louis D. Henry. State of the poll, Henry 173, Wm. Waddill, Jr. 127.

Town of Newbern.—Charles G. Spaight, without opposition.

Town of Wilmington.—Joseph A. Hill. State of the poll, Hill 102, John W. Stanly 66.

Town of Halifax.—Wm. L. Long, without opposition.

Town of Hillsborough.—Wm. Phillips, without opposition.

Town of Salisbury.—Charles Fisher.

Cumberland County.—Wm. Murchison, Senate; Alex. McNeill and Alex. Buie, Commons. State of the poll; Senate, Murchison 530, Neill McNeill 124; Commons, McNeill 662, Buie 641, Thos. H. Massey 331. Sheriff, John Black, re-elected without opposition, having received 883 votes.

Richmond.—Tryam McFarland, S.; James Murphey and Isham A. Dumas, C. State of the poll; Senate, McFarland 327, Alex. Nicholson 208. Commons, Murphey 536, Dumas 487, Walter F. Leak 482, Alamander Hunt 157. Sheriff, Wm. Crawford, re-elected without opposition.

Robeson.—Shadrack Howell, S.; John Purcell and John Brown, C. State of the poll; Senate, Howell 357, Neil B. Johnson 270; Commons, Purcell, 553, John Brown 432, John Gunn 333. Sheriff, Archibald S. Brown, re-elected without opposition.

Johnston.—Hillary Wilder, Senate. Josiah Holder and Kendar Whitley, C. Sheriff, Allen S. Ballenger.

Beaufort.—Joseph B. Hinton, S. J. W. Williams and S. Smallwood, C. Sheriff, Stephen Owens.

Wake.—Charles L. Hinton, S. without opposition. Nath. G. Rand and Sam'l. Whitaker, C. State of the poll; Commons, Rand 820, Whitaker 713, Allen Rogers 596, Thos. Roycraft 498, Turner Pullen 458. Sheriff, Hinton 1225, James Huckaby 149.

Randolph.—A Brower, S.; Jonathan Worth and A. Brower, C. Sheriff, Geo. Hoover.

Person.—Robert Vanhook, S.; Th. M'Gehee and Th. Lawson, C. Sheriff, J. Barnett.

Caswell.—Mr. Kerr, S. Messrs. Gwynn and Dodson, C

Bladen.—Gen. James J. McKay, S., without opposition; John J. McMillan and Saltar Lloyd, C. State of the poll: McMillan 315, Lloyd 307, Robt. Melvin 293, Robt. Lyon 155. Sheriff, Samuel Cain, without opposition.

New Hanover.—Wm. B. Meares, S; Wm. S. Larkins and Thomas Hill, C. State of the poll: Senate, Meares 273, Jos. H. Lamb 155; Commons, Larkins 490, Hill 425, Patrick Murphey 394, Roger Lee 69. For Sheriff, Gabriel Holmes 583, Benjamin Best 346.

Columbus.—L. R. Simmons, S; Caleb Stephens & Marmaduke Powell, C. Sheriff, Joshua Williamson.

Chatham.—Joseph Ramsey S; N. G. Smith, and J. J. Brooks, C. Sheriff, H. D. Bridges.

Moore.—Alex'r McNeill, S; Wm Wadsworth and Dickinson Dowd, C. Sheriff, Daniel McNeill.

Halifax.—Col. Isham Mathews, S., without opposition; J. A. Bynum and Thomas Nicholson, C. State of the poll: Bynum 974, Nicholson 946, Nevill 198, Webb 37. For Sheriff, James Simmons 672, —— Garrett 314, —— Wootten 31.

Nash.—W. W. Boddie, S; Jos. Arrington and —— Hilliard, C

Craven.—Richard Dobbs Spaight, S.; without opposition; John M. Bryan and Alex'r. F. Gaston, C. State of the poll: For Commons, Bryan 593, Gaston 506, W M. Nelson 467. For Sheriff, Jas C. Cole 659, Elijah Clark (late Sheriff) 265, Thomas Sparrow 218

Lenoir.—Wm. D. Mosely, S.; Allen W. Wootten and Council Wootten, C.

Jones.—Risden M. McDaniel, S.; Nathan B. Bush and Owen W B. Cox, C. State of the poll: Senate, McDaniel 95, Jas. Harrison 94; Commons, Bush 226, Cox 198, J. B. Howard 187, C. R. Green 94

Greene.—Wyatt Moye, S.; Jas. Harper and Elisha Uzzle, C.

Wayne.—Gabriel Sherard, S.; Jas. Rhodes and John W Sasser, C.

Carteret.—D. W. Borden, S.; Thos. Marshall and John F. Jones, C.

Bertie.—Geo. O. Askew, Senate; without opposition. Wm. Mhoon and Alexander W. Mebane, C. Lewis Bond, Sheriff, without opposition.

Sampson.—Edward C. Gavin, S.; A. Monk and D. Sloan, C. State of the poll: Senate, Gavin 370, D. Underwood 355; Commons, Monk 784, Sloan 726, Charles Butler 443. Sheriff, T. K. Morissey 551, Peyton R. Parker 348, Curtis Thomson 109, Moses Cox 100.

Duplin.—Stephen Miller, S.; William K. Frederick, and Wm. Wright, C. Sheriff, James K. Hill.

Rowan.—D. F. Caldwell, S.; Tho. G Polk, and Richmond Pearson, C.

Montgomery.—John Crump, S.; James M. Lilly, and Reuben Kendall, C. Sheriff, John M. Allen. State of the poll: Allen 509, Parham Kirk 446.

Orange.—W. Montgomery, S.; —— Ellison and John Stockard, C. State of the poll: Senate, Montgomery 674, Mebane 567; Commons, Ellison, 1112, Stockard 908, Taylor 847, Craig, 840, Holt 690. Sheriff, Watts (former) 1786, Forrest 565.

Bishop Ravenscroft's Works.—It will be recollected that at the last Episcopal Convention of this State, a Committee was appointed to publish the Memoir, Sermons, &c. devised by Bishop Ravenscroft to the Missionary and Bible Society of the Church in this State. We have pleasure in stating, that the Committee has contracted for the publication of 3 large volumes, the first of which will be ready for delivery to subscribers on the 1st of October next. A subscription paper has been forwarded to the Editor of the Observer, who will be glad to receive the names of such as may desire to possess the Work.

Kentucky.—The elections of members to the State Legislature have just been made in Kentucky. The result is not yet ascertained; but the U. S. Telegraph says that the Clay party has sustained a complete defeat, and that the administration majority in the Legislature will not be less than ten and perhaps twenty.

A very brilliant meteor was seen by many persons in this town on Sunday night last, about 9 o'clock; and another of less magnitude on Tuesday night. A gentleman from Nash County informs us that he saw the one first mentioned, in that county.

Silk.—We copy the following paragraph from a Philadelphia paper; in addition to which, we have seen it stated in another paper from the same city, that Cocoons were worth from 40 to 50 cents a pound.

The silk establishment begun by Mr. d'. Homergue in Philadelphia, is said to be doing even better than was anticipated. All that is wanting is plenty of cocoons. Reelers are learning the art successfully, and a good deal of beautiful silk has been already manufactured. No doubt is entertained of the complete success of this important enterprise. The atmosphere and the waters of this vicinity appear to be admirably adapted for it. The present season will prove by actual results, of which it is expected, the public will be enabled to judge, that silk may be rendered a new and most lucrative staple for this country, hardly second to cotton in the facilities of its production and the value of its capital. Twenty years hence it may be as important an export as cotton.

Am. Sentinel.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Police of the Town.

Your attention is called to the Nuisance existing, and which has continued for some time, in rear of the Buildings on Bow Street from the old Cape Fear Bank to the corner of Green Street, also the rear of the Buildings on East side of Green Street joining the others.

A CITIZEN.

August 18th.

DIED,

Near Washington City, on the 8th instant, GEO. GRAHAM, Esq. Commissioner of the General Land Office.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 75 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 60 a 65. Flour, $3½ a 4½. —Iron 5 a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 5. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1¾ a 2. Lime. 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 26 a 30. Wheat, 65 a 75. Beeswax, 20 cts.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ¼ per cent. premium.

37th Anniversary.

Independent Company.

ATTENTION!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the Town House on Monday, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., in full Summer Uniform and furnished with seven rounds of blank Cartridge, for the purpose of celebrating your 37th Anniversary.

By order of Major STRONG,

HENRY McLEAN, Acting O. S.

August 18, 1830

Beecher's Sermons on Intemperance.

A FEW copies of these celebrated Sermons have been presented by a gentleman to the Fayetteville Temperance Society, and are left at the Observer Office for sale or to be loaned to persons desirous of reading them.

August 19, 1830.

A Catalogue

Of the Officers, Students and Scholars of William and Mary College, for the Session of 1829-30.

BOARD OF VISITERS.

JOHN PAGE, Esq. Present Rector,

Right Rev. Bishop Moore,	Hugh Nelson, Esq.
Burwell Bassett, Esq	John D. Watkins, Esq.
Robert Saunders, sen. Esq	Robert Stanard, Esq.
Doctor Alex'r D. Galt,	James M. Garnett, Esq.
John B. Seawell, Esq.	Joseph Prentiss, Esq.
Judge William Browne,	Col. Robert McCandlish,
Robert G. Scott, Esq.	William Robins, Esq.
John Tyler, Esq	Judge Abel P. Upshur,
Doctor Charles Everett,	Leon. Henley, Esq. Clerk
Col. John C. Pryor,	of the Convocation.

FACULTY.

The Rev. Adam Empie, President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Ferdinand S. Campbell Stewart, Professor of Mathematics

James Semple, Professor of Law and Police.

Thomas R. Dew, Professor of Political Law.

Dabney Browne, Professor of Humanity.

C. De La Pena, Professor of Modern Languages.

William B. Rogers, Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.

Major E. Christian, Bursar.

Joseph Gresham, Steward.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS & SCHOLARS.

Names.	*Counties or Towns.*	*States.*
John W. Jarvis,	Mathews co.	Virginia.
Richard T. Hannon,	Petersburg,	do
Geo. L. Fauntleroy,	Gloucester,	do
W. W Wingfield,	Williamsburg,	do
Thomas H. Daniel,	Petersburg,	do
John F. Archer,	Richmond city,	do
F. R. Gregory,	Dinwiddie,	do
B. F. Jones,	King & Queen,	do
John R. Chambliss,	Sussex,	do
Wm. H. Wright,	Wilmington,	No. Carolina.
Wm. A. Lyle,	Lexington,	Virginia.
John S. Parker,	Northampton,	do
Chris. O. Tompkins,	Mathews,	do
Edward J. Young,	Northampton,	do
Eustace Robinson,	Richmond city,	do
Anderson S. Jones,	King & Queen,	do
Wm. Taliaferro,	Gloucester,	do
Edward Simmons,	Petersburg,	do
Geo. W. Chisman,	York county,	do
Walter Henderson,	Nelson county,	do
Edwin Sheild,	York county,	do
Rich'd Taliaferro,	James City,	do
Geo. F. Morrison,	Williamsburg,	do
D. C. Topp,	Nashville,	Tennessee.
Wm. L. Savage,	Northampton,	Virginia.
Cyrus A. Griffin,	Williamsburg,	do
George Blow,	Sussex,	do
George W. Camp,	Norfolk Borough,	do
N. C King,	do do	do
James B. Southall,	Smithfield,	do
Fr. W. Southgate,	Norfolk Borough,	do
Rich'd R. Garrett,	Williamsburg,	do
H. S. Christian,	Charles City,	do
David Minge,	do do	do
John Marshall,	Oakhill,	do
Albert G. Southall,	Charles City,	do
George W. Semple,	Williamsburg,	do
Jas. N. McPherson,	Camden county,	No. Carolina.
John B. Butler,	Smithfield,	Virginia.
John M. Gregory,	James City,	do
Thos. A. Harrison,	Charles City,	do
Thomas Martin,	James City,	do
Moreau Dowers,	Williamsburg,	do
Wm. McCandlish,	do	do
John Willison,	Petersburg,	do
Wm. B. Lightfoot,	Fredericksburg,	do
James Johnson,	King William,	do
Rich'd H. Turner,	Fredericksburg,	do
Thomas Turner,	do	do
John Turner,	do	do
Carolinus Turner,	do	do
James B. Watts,	Bottetourt,	do
William Bishop,		Vermont.
Edward Turner,	Williamsburg,	Virginia.
Ev. M. Eggleston,	Amelia,	do
Robert E. Rogers,	Baltimore,	Maryland.
William T. Galt,	Williamsburg,	Virginia.
Ferd. C. Stewart,	do	do
John D. Murdaugh,	do	do
Charles W. Byrd,	Smithfield,	do
Edmund W. Cabell,	Buckingham,	do
William H Jones,	Williamsburg,	do
Fred. A. Wingfield,	do	do
Edmund P. Olivers,	Nottoway,	do
Robert Martin,	James City,	do
John C. Mann,	King & Queen,	do
William Martin,	James City,	do
Harry Jones,	Charles City,	do
John H. Jones,	do do	do
Humphrey Wynne,	Yorktown,	do
William Young,	Warwick,	do
Lemuel Bowden,	Williamsburg,	do
Henry Bowden,	do	do
Frederick Proctor,	Camden county,	No. Carolina.
John Brown,	Williamsburg,	Virginia.
Peter Brown,	do	do
Joseph Brown,	do	do
Edward Wynne,	York Town,	do
Ludwell Lee,	Williamsburg,	do
James Griffin,	do	do
William T. Brown,	do	do
Henley Jones,	James City,	do
Daniel Jones,	do	do
William Peachy,	Williamsburg,	do
Archibald Peachy,	do	do
Samuel Wills,	York Town,	do
John Empie,	Williamsburg,	do
Charles Wingfield,	do	do
Edmund Christian,	Charles City,	do
Adam Empie,	Williamsburg,	do
Edmund Murdaugh,	do	do
Lucius Edlow,	do	do
Thaddeus Christian,	Charles City,	do
John Galt,	Williamsburg,	do
Edward Semple,	do	do
James Semple,	do	do
John Jones,	New Kent,	do
John Stubbs,	Gloucester county,	do
Robert Cole,	Williamsburg,	do
C. P. Lightfoot,	Buckingham,	do
Robert Morris,	James City,	do
John Henley,	Williamsburg,	do
Albert Proctor,	Camden county,	No. Carolina.
Wm. B. Clayton,	New Kent,	Virginia.

The scientific courses of the Institution commence on the last Monday of October, and with the exception of the Law course, terminate on the 4th of July of every year.

The courses necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are as follows:

JUNIOR YEAR.

The *Junior Moral Course*—embracing Belles Lettres, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Logic and Ethics.

The *Junior Mathematical*—embracing Algebra as far as equations in the second degree, plane and solid Geometry, plane Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying.

The *Chemical*—embracing inorganic and organic Chemistry, the application of Chemistry to the arts of bleaching, dyeing, farming, metallurgy, brewing, distillation, the manufacture of glass and porcelain, &c. Together with the elements of Botany and Mineralogy.

The *Junior Political*—Metaphysics, from the 22d of February, to the end of the session.

SENIOR YEAR.

The *Senior Political Course*—embracing the Law of Nature and Nations, Government of Political Economy.

The *Senior Mathematical*—embracing the remainder of Algebra, application of Algebra to Geometry, Conic Sections, Spherical Trigonometry, Projections of the Sphere, Mathematical Geography, Astronomy and Fluxions.

The *Natural Philosophical*—embracing Dynamics, Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity, Meteorology, Physical Geography, &c., together with the practical subjects of the strength of materials, the construction of watch and clock work, of roofs, arches, bridges, roads, the steam engine, and elementary principles of architecture.

Besides the studies required for graduation, the moral department embraces the subjects of criticism in reference to the fine arts, and the philosophy of the passions,—and the Political Department the subject of History. Each of these departments has both a Junior and a Senior Class: making with the Physical and Mathematical courses, *four Junior* and *four Senior* Classes.

In general, the Student is deemed capable of attending and is required by statute to attend, all the classes necessary for a degree, unless the Faculty should see cause to allow him to attend fewer.—With their consent, he may attend the four Junior classes in the first, and the four Senior classes in the second year. If this be deemed unadvisable, he has it in his power to graduate in two years, by omitting the classes not required for graduation, or he may embrace the eight courses above mentioned, together with studies in the department of ancient or modern languages, by continuing at College for three years.

The necessary expenses of a regular Junior Student, for the whole course, are as follows.

Board and lodging	$100 00
Washing, fuel, candles, &c.	20 00
Three entire fees, for the Moral, Mathematical and Chemical courses	60 00
One half fee for the Metaphysical course	10 00
Matriculation fee, which entitles the Student to the use of the general library	5 00
	$195 00

The expenses of a regular Senior Student are *ten dollars* less than the above amount,—inasmuch as he is required to enter only *three* classes.

The *Law Course* commences at the opening of the College, and terminates on the Saturday before the last Monday in April.

The shbjects upon which lectures are delivered in this department, are Law and Police, the Constitution of the United States, and that of Virginia.

The expenses of a Law Student, are as follows:

Board, Washing, fuel, &c.	$90 00
Tuition fee	20 00
Matriculation fee, which entitles the Student to the use of the general and law library	5 00
	$115 00

Law Students are not required to attend any of the other classes, but are permitted to do so if they think proper.

The Grammar School opens on the 1st of October, and closes on the 1st of August.

The subjects taught in this department are, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, and the Latin and Greek classics,—and, in addition, the higher classes are exercised in composition and elocution.

The necessary expenses of a scholar are as follows:

Board, including every thing	$100 00
Tuition fee	20 00
	$120 00

The Scholar may board with the Professor of Humanity, or elsewhere, but his board is not to exceed $100 for the course.

The School of Modern Languages opens and closes at the same time with the Scientific course.

Tuition fee	$20 00

The subjects taught in this department are, the French, Spanish, and Italian languages, with Historical and Philosophical observations. The elements of Philology applied to these languages, are likewise taught.

The studies in all the Scientific departments are conducted by means of lectures and recitations, from appropriate text books.

The Students are examined minutely at each lecture, when additional explanations and illustrations are furnished by the Professor.

Students and Scholars are also questioned circumstantially on the details of their studies, in the presence of the Faculty, at frequent periods in the course, and at the public examination.

Aug. 6. A. EMPIE, Prest. and Prefr.

POETRY.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE FAMILY GRAVE.

Gay Summer has flown to his Isles in the ocean,
Where the spice breezes float o'er the ever blue wave;
And Autumn advances in dreary commotion,
To strew its dry leaves o'er the Family Grave.

'Tis not the high tomb, with its legends of glory,
That the hand of affection here boastingly rear'd,
The vaults of the great seldom teach us the story
Of virtues and feelings to friendship endear'd.
Indeed, the proud dome, in the church-yard discloses,
How weak, and how vain, is the fame we there crave—
One plain marble slab, 'midst a cluster of roses,
Tells the stranger that here is the Family Grave.

In this lone hallow'd spot, how calmly they slumber—
My Father, and Brothers, and Sisters, and all
The warm hearted friends, I have seen, without number,
Like wintry leaves wither, and round me then fall.
Tho' the whispers of Pity be heard on life's billow;
Or the storm of dark envy burst wild on its wave,
The voice of the charmer falls not on their pillow;
No troubles of earth reach the Family Grave.

How blest is the eve, when its last ray has darted
O'er the summer fly, wooing the tremulous leaf,
For spirits of earth, to meet spirits departed;
And call back, once more, all their joy and their grief!
The wild throb of love—the sear'd blight of affliction;
Each smile and each tear that our dear people gave,
The examples they left us—their last benediction—
All rise up, as shades, from the Family Grave.

And sad were those views of the friends of our childhood,
If they did not bring with them blest scenes of the past—
The Altar—the Fire-side—the green sunny wild wood,
Where we've joined them, and lov'd them, and met them the last.
But here let them rest, in the sunshine of feeling,
'Midst the ruins of time, that man could not save,
As the last beams of day, on the church-yard now stealing,
To hallow the sleep of the Family Grave.

And here let me rest, with those Pilgrims, long wending,
To the inn of repose, whence they never can roam,
'Till the Angel of Mercy, in triumph descending,
Shall cross the Grave's Jordan and call them all home.
Then life shall arise from death's dark dominion,
And freedom shall come to the sin wearied slave:
Then glory shall burst on each widely stretched pinion,
Ascending on high from the Family Grave. E. P.

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families, are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families nprivate conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

BOOKS,

Suitable for Sunday School Libraries, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, a supply of Books adapted to Sunday School Libraries, and for presents to youths, which will be sold very low.

ALSO,

Bishop Griswold's Sermons,
Common Prayer Books, with the additional Hymns, some as low as 25 cents,
Buck's Theological Dictionary, at $1 12,
Chalmer's Works,
Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 1, 1830.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

PURSUANT to a further decree of the Hon'ble the Court of Equity, made at Spring Term, 1830, in the case wherein John Drake and Wife, John McNeill, Adm'r upon the Estate of James Atkins, dec., and others, are petitioners, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of September next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M the following

TRACTS AND PARCELS OF LAND,

lying in the county of Cumberland, to satisfy a debt due by the Estate of James Atkins, dec., to the Administrator thereof, to wit.

450	acres	on Blacksmith's creek,	
300	do	on Sheffler's	do
100	do	on Thornton's	do
100	do	on Hector's	do
288	do	on Puppy's	do and Black river,
100	do	on Reuben's creek or branch,	
360	do	joining the above,	
440	do	do	do
50	do	on Black river,	
225	do	on Jones's creek, east side of Dobbin's branch,	
267	do	on both sides of west prong of do	
50	do	on the east side of Dobbin's branch,	
110	do	on the waters of Black river,	
340	do	on the waters of Kinney's creek and Black river,	
133	do	on the east side of Black river,	
200	do	on Black river,	
340	do	on do. and Sprawle's road,	
190	do	between Upper Little river & Cape Fear,	
250	do	on Upper Little river,	
130	do	joining Solomon Walker,	
110	do	on upper side of Upper Little river,	
500	do	do	do
289	do	do	do
108	do	do	do
400	do	on Harrison's creek swamp,	
200	do	between the two Little rivers,	
330	do	on north east and south west sides C. Fear,	
500	do	on Harrison's creek and Black river.	

A credit of nine and twelve months will be given upon the purchaser entering into bond with approved security.

W. F. STRANGE, C. & M. E.

July 10, 1830. 84-6w.

New Cheap Fancy
DRY GOODS STORE.
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive. drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5 4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 case super 6 4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians. for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6 4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1 4 5 4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¾ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7 4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
adding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Napies.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Brape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us, A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces. all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6 4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives,
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of aatique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73 tf.

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20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25 68tf.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,

Edited by the Rev Geo. Burder, and the Rev Joseph Hughes, A. M.

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the N York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls, loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*
JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Anthony W. Horton and Thomas J. Curtis, *vs.* Angus Taylor, Ex'r of Duncan M'Leran, dec. & others. } IN EQUITY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Jenkins and Wife, and Charles McDonald, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER for six weeks, that unless the said defendants come in and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, on or before the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

WITNESS, *William F. Strange*, Clerk and Master, at Office in Fayetteville, this 10th day of July, 1830.

[84] W. F. STRANGE, C. & M. E.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkfs.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5 4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts, fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen. Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy. Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15*th*, 1830.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only.*

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings;
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.
Also, HATS,
By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10,
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given
HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tra[illegible] respectfully solicits a share of public tronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and troul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and [illegible] nished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the rious inducements which this House presents to [illegible] vellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary rit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who [illegible] to be retired, there is a House detached from Hotel, not far from the seat of business and conv ous to the Court House, which affords comfor and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the [illegible] ses, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is at the above Hotel, which the following [illegible] arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, [illegible] and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are now calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your notice this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeable to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarboro' Stages.
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors solicits those who may visit this place in Court week, and as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hull & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 150 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms, Sheet Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from ⅜ to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware.

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at short notice ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24— 51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas,
6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3. 66tf.

March 10, 1830.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.